A SECTION AND MANAGEMENT

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dealers and grocers

and served at high-class cafes, hotels

Call for Help.

When the kidneys are sick there is always a warning to tell you of it, and when the kidneys call for help there is no time to lose. Kidney diseases are common and fatal-cause more deaths every year than any other human ills. But in nine cases out of ten this is due to neglect. Kidney disorders are easily contracted, but fust as easily cured when treated properly and in time.

and clubs.

Common causes of kidney troubles are colds, fevers, exposure, strains on the back, blood-poisoning diseases and indulgence in stimulants. The kidneys are the blood filters,

and when they become sick the blood is soon laden with impurities, which the kidneys have failed to remove. This causes backache, stiff, lame and sore muscles, aching joints, spells of dizziness, headaches, rheumatic pains, sleeplessness, nervousness and languor weak heart and many other bodily aches and ills.

WASHINGTON TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Jane McMullen of 228 G street n.e. says: "It was difficult at times for me to attend to my housework because of the constant dull pain in the small of my back. It did not occur to me that my kidneys might be the cause of the trouble until the aching became deep seated and especially severe. Finally I was told that backache was due to kidney disorders, and I began taking kidney medicine. Even then nothing did me any lasting good until I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Stevens' Pharmacy, corner of 9th and Pa. e. The pain soon left my back and I have not been bothered with it since is five or six months since I have felt a bit of backache."

DOAN'S KIDNEY

breaking down, and from this cause

the urine becomes discolored and full

Uric acid crystallizes and causes

der cannot perform its natural

duties. Water which should pass off

in the urine collects in different parts

of the body, causing dropsical bloat-

The final outcome is either dreaded

diabetes or fatal Bright's disease.

Nothing can cure the sufferer at any

stage except a medicine that cures

There is one remedy which never

Kidney Pills. This specific helps the

poisons. Its effects are lasting. Hun-

kidneys to take out all the kidney

dreds of cures have been made by

Doan's Kidney Pills in this city, and

many grateful people testify. Here's

one home case.

fails to cure sick kidneys-Doan's

frequent and often painful.

of sandy sediment; passages are too

For Sale by all Dealers. Price, 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop. 

BOYS WANTED!

Boys with bicycles can make good wages as messengers.

Can also use a few without bicycles.

Apply Messenger Department,

POSTAL TEL.=CABLE CO., 1345 Pa. Ave. N.W.

How to Cure Epileptic Fits.

to cure epilepsy or falling fits. It is Elixir Kosine, the discovery of a well-known Washington scientist, and I have so much faith in it that I guaran tee to return the patient's money if it does not cure the disease, which hitherto has been consid-

Do not despair. Elixir Kosine is a scientific rem Do not despair. Elixir Kosine is a scientific rem-edy for the cure of epilepsy or fits. It is not recom-mended for any other disease, but is guaranteed to cure th's terrible affliction. Price. \$1.50. Mail orders filled. The Kosine Co., Washington, D. C., or Henry Evans, 922-924 F st., Washington, fe4-s&w-tf-28

John Herbert Corning, TILE SHOP, 520-522 Thirteenth Street.

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Heating. Largest, most complete and hest equipped shop in Washington devoted exclusively to this class of

Repairing and Remodeling.

Our Scientific Foot Appliances Will stop all future misery. They remove and pre-vent the return of Corns, Bunions, etc.

J. J. GEORGES & SON. 1211 Pa. Ave. N.W.

HEADACHE

"My father had been a sufferer from sick head-ache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name." E.M.Dickson, 1120 Resiner st., W.Indianapolis., Ind. Pleasant Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do



STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or N. Y. 508 Annual Sale, Ten Million Boxes.

Window Good quality Opaque Shades, 28c.
Best Oil Opaque, 50c. Bestch
Bolland, 75c. Hung free. Will SAMMONS & SCHMIDT, 910 B. ST. M.W.

TWO TEXAS STATUES

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Presented to the United States Today.

AUSTIN AND HOUSTON

WERE PIONEERS OF THE LONE STAR STATE.

Principal Address Made by Representative Cooper, Who Paid Eloquent Tribute to Their Memory.

The ceremonies attendant upon the presentation to Congress by the state of Texas of marble statues of the lone star ploneers, Samuel Houston and Stephen F. Austin, began in the House of Representatives at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The statues, which have been in position in Statuary Hall for some weeks, today had their pedestals draped with bunting and hung with wreaths. Big American flags served as a background for the white figures.

Representative Cooper of Texas made the principal address in the House. The other speakers were Representatives Burgess, Stephens, Field, Pinckney, Gillespie and Slayden of the Texas delegation, Clark of Missouri, Gibson of Tennessee and Wallace of Arkansas.

Representative Cooper, in his eloquent address, spoke of the stirring times in the early history and of the work of Austin and

After referring to the fact that all people had made the effort to perpetuate in some tangible form the memory of their noble dead, and that this government had invited each state to erect two statues in honor of those two of her citizens whom it might deem worthy of that distinguished honor, and briefly stating that the two selected by Texas were the founder and preserver of

that state. Mr. Cooper said in part:
"The two distinguished men whose statues "The two distinguished men whose statues have been presented here were born in the same state (Virginia) in the same year. 1793. Though thus of the same age, yet Austin's connection with Texas history began many years before the arrival of his great colleague, and death removed him from the scene of their common labors more than a quarter of a century before the career of Houston was ended. Yet, in the forty-three years of his life he earned as sound a title as that of any man of his generation to the grateful remembrance of the people of Texas.

his generation to the grateful remembrance of the people of Texas.

"A popular histrian, in contemplating the work of this famous ploneer, said:

"If he who by conquest wins an empire receives the world's applause, how much more is due to those who, by unceasing toil, lay in the wilderness the foundations for an infant colony and build a vigorous and happy state! Surely there is not among men a more honorable destiny than to be the peaceful founder and builder of to be the peaceful founder and builder of a new commonwealth. Such was the des-

tiny of Stephen F. Austin.' No truer estimate than this can be made No truer estimate than this can be made of the work of Austin. While he was yet a young man the dying request of his father, Moses Austin, led him to come to Texas to complete a scheme of colonization into which his father had entered. Soon after his arrival in Texas, in the summer of 1821, changes in the organic form of the Mexican government made it necessary for him to go in person, by the most primitive modes of travel, to the city most primitive modes of travel, to the city of Mexico, more than one thousand miles distant, to secure a confirmation of the contract made with his father. Successive Mexican revolutions brought on several forms of government, each of which invalidated the acts of its predecessor and Austin was thus compelled to remain at the Mexican capital more than two years Such he succeeded in securing from each dominant faction, in due succession, a full rati-fication of the contract originally made with his father by the Mexican government. Returning to Texas he found his colony rapidly disintegrating through the influence of a lawless element that had entered Texas during his absence. His contract with Mexico had conferred upon him judicial and military powers which rendered him almost independent of the lo-

This fortunate circumstance not only gave free scope for the exercise of his great administrative abilities, but it brought order, peace and prosperity to the brought order, peace and prosperity to the colony. Violence and lawlessness disappeared under his rigid but just rule. Industry was encouraged, providence and thrift were inculcated, trade was fostered, public spirit awakened, civic pride de-veloped by his precept and example. He neglected marriage. He built no home for himself, but lived among his colonists as a common guest of the community, heartly welcome at every fireside. He lived among them as a father and friend, a trusted counsellor in every trouble, a faithful nurse in sickness, a provider in time of need, a guard in the hour of danger, an umpire whose ever-just and ever-satisfactory award settled disputes, a judge whose decisions ever found unquestioned acceptance among the litigants, a patriot whose paternal influence bound together his widely scattered people in the bonds of a common

At the outbreak of the Texas revolution, Austin returned to Texas, and was at once sent to the United States as a comnissioner to secure a recognition of Texas independence, and his able presentation of his country's cause, paved the way, first for the recognition of Texas independence, and, later, for annexation to the United

The organization of a permanent govern-The organization of a permanent government for the new Republic of Texas and the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Mexico, divested Austin's mission of its importance, and he returned to Texas to find, to his great joy, that the country had a form of government which find, to his great joy, that the country had at last secured a form of government which guaranteed to its people every right for which its sons had so valiantly contended in arms. A few months afterward he was

of which we have heard so much in praise, of which we have heard so much in praise, and yet it was one of ceaseless toil, varied duties, great responsibilities, arduous privation, dangerous adventure and frequent disappointment. It called for great industry, unlimited patience, high diplomatic talent, unwearied persistence, a broad sympathy for his fellow men. and a sublime effacement of self and self-interest that he might more thoroughly consecrate himself to his noble mission. How well he succeeded the world knows.

ceeded the world knows.

He left no wife and children to perpetuate his name and race; but a nation wept at the news of the death of their gentle. patient, sympathetic, self-denying friend and counselor, and today, after the lapse of three-score years and ten, no name is more fragrant with pleasant memories in Texas hearts or evokes a more ardent sense of gratitude and regret than that of Stephen F. Austin.

Sam Houston.

"The life of Sam Houston was one full of omance and yet characterized by seriousness of purpose and clouded by tragic incidents. Born in Virginia in 1793, he removed to Tennessee in early life and there lived near the Cherokee Indians. The primitived hear the Cherokee Indians. The primitive life of these simple people made a deep impression on his youthful mind and there is little doubt that this influence abided with him through life." Mr. Cooper then referred to the distinguished men who were alive during Houston's career and the prominent questions that came up for discussion.

"Houston was elected to Congress from the "Houston was elected to Congress from the state of Tennessee in 1823, and again in 1825. He left Congress in 1827 to accept the governorship of Tennessee, to which high position the people of that state had called him." He then spoke of his removal to Texas and his participation in the struggle of the Lone Star state for independence, and his choice as first president of the republic of Texas. public of Texas.

From 1839 to 1841 he was a member of the Texas congress, was re-elected presi-dent of Texas in 1841, and during the dark days of the republic's infancy, when it was

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

# THE STORY OF THE CONGO FREE STATE

By HENRY WELLINGTON WACK.

There is no more fascinating subject for the student of modern history than the rise and progress of the Congo Free State. Conceived, and admitted to brother hood with independent nations, in circumstances to which the history of the world affords no parallel, its rapid evolution has from the first been watched with ceaseless vigilance. Young as it is, a vast literature already exists descriptive of the infant state. This literature, however, is very unsatisfactory, being for the most part bitterly partisan, either perceiving no good point at all in King Leopold's rule, or regarding that rule as a perfect thing in which no improvement is possible.

"The Story of the Congo Free State: Social, Political and Economic Aspects of the Belgian System of Government in Central Africa," as told by Mr. Henry Wellington Wack, marks a new departure, inasmuch as it belongs to neither of these categories. Mr. Wack is an American citizen, an independent man, well read and widely traveled, who relates what he has seen. Holding no brief for any of the numerous enemies of the Congo Free State, nor for the State itself, Mr. Wack tells its story in lucid language, which bears the impress of truth and carries conviction. His knowledge, too, of international law has enabled the author to effectively marshal the various enactments upon which the independence of the Congo State is based, and to appraise their respective validity and force.

The book, which is a handsome one, profusely illustrated, is literally packed with matter of interest to the geographer, ethnologist, trader, politician and humanitarian. The strange habits and customs of the various native races-their cannibalism, fetishism, polygamy, &c .- the course and tributaries of the magnificent Congo river; the illimitable Central African forest, with its treasures of rubber and timber; the possibilities of the country as a field for the cultivation of coffee, tea, sugar and cotton; its gold and diamond deposits; the State laws; the scope for American energy and capital; the overthrow and repression of slavery and cannibalism, are all discussed in a calm, judicial manner, refreshing at this epoch of heated controversy.

It was the opinion of Stanley that this twentieth century is destined to witness an amount of human activity and enterprise in Africa compared with which the achievements of man in America in the nineteenth century will appear crude and experimental. No one who reads "The Story of the Congo Free State" will be likely to impugn the wisdom of that opinion. To the controversy, whether the rule of King Leopold uplifts and protects, or debases and oppresses, the natives of the Congo State, as is variously asserted, Mr. Wack's book is by far the most important contribution yet made.

125 Illustrations, 650 Pages, and Two Maps. Royal Octavo. Beautifully Bound. An Independent History of Congolese Civilization by an American Traveler, dealing with the Romantic Evolution of the State, its Social, Political and Economic aspects.

Net \$3.50. By mail \$3.75. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

# Is the Congo a Slave State?

Published

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

**NEW YORK** 

At All Booksellers.

encompassed by financial and political dan-gers and seemed on the verge of ruin, Houston's strong personality, his steadfast faith in his country's future and his strong persistence saved the republic from abdi-cating its place among the nations and seeking absorption into some European

Foreseeing with prophetic eye the brilliant destiny awaiting the American Union and recognizing the superior political and commercial advantages that would accrue to the Texas people by the consolidation of their republic with its more powerful northern neighbor, he took the first step toward account of the consolidation of the consolidation of their republic with its more powerful northern neighbor, he took the first step toward accounted to the consolidation of the annexation and remained a steadfast advo-cate of that policy until its final consum-

mation. liberal recognition lices, sent him to the United States Senate, where for twelve years he was a central figure in a body of men numbering among themselves some of the ablest statesmen of American political history. With Calhoun, Webster, Clay and Benton, he discussed the great questions of thet day and linked great questions of that day, and, linked with them in their strenuous official careers during his earthly life, he now shares with them the full measure of political immor-

tality. Closing Act of His Official Act.

The closing act of his official life was in strict keeping with the character of the man. Being required to take the oath of allegiance to the new confederacy into which Texas had entered, he could not stultify himself by casting lightly aside the fruits of that union with the United States for which he had so long and successfully labored. He declined to take the oath, resigned his position as governor of Texas and retired to the shades of private life, carrying with him the unstinted respect, the high admiration and the pro-found gratitude of all his fellow-citizens. In 1863, amid the fierce clamor of that

great civil war which, perhaps, forms the most memorable landmark in the march of most memorable landmark in the march of the Anglo-Saxon people up the centuries of political progress, Houston passed into the calm and peace of that world peopled by the spirits of "the just made perfect."

In a simple grave, devoid of show, lie the remains of the plain man and citizen who in life shunned all pretense and display. Around him, spread out in the golden glory of a southern sun, stretches in houndless reaches of plain and prairie and boundless reaches of plain and prairie and plateau the magnificent state he helped into being, protected in its infancy and ably represented in these halls in its early

(Continued from Second Page.)

this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, and no one can enter the building from now until after the inauguration without authority of the The work of decorating the committee. great court and of clearing out and decorating the numerous rooms is already under way. The inaugural committee has for its use the entire first, second and third floors of the building, with the exception of five rooms on the second floor. One room on the fourth floor also has been turned over to the ommittee. For ten days workmen have been ngaged in repainting the interior of the building to harmonize with the color scheme of the decorations of the ball. The top balcony on the fourth floor has been banked with evergreens, and workmen were en

with evergreens, and workmen were engaged today in putting the blue draperies on the upper floors.

This evening and tomorrow the time of the workmen will be taken up with moving the numerous file cases in the court to a place of storage and in moving the furniture out of the rooms that are to be occupled. The rooms of the mail division on the ground floor will not be touched until March 2. The clerks in this division will be kept at work until that time. All employes of the pension bureau have been notified by the disbursing officer of the Interior Department to report at the pension terior Department to report at the pension building February 27 for pay. General Wilson, chairman of the inaugural committee, visited the pension building today to look over the ground and note the progress being

READY FOR INAUGURATION. Resolution Adopted by Potomac Post No. 11, G. A. R.

At a regular meeting of Potomac Post No. 11, G. A. R., last night, final arrangements were made for the 4th of March parade. Forty of the old soldiers of the post reported that they will be in line to escort the President. Senior Vice Commander W. A. O'Meara

offered a resolution upon the death of Gen. L. G. Estes, that "He who notes the fall of the sparrows, who doeth all things well, has summoned to his eternal home one of His noblemen, a soldier who led, and said to his men 'Come on and follow me.' days of the republic's infancy, when it was said to his men 'Come on and follow me.'

Never was the night too dark, the road too long or the journey too hazardous for him to undertake the fulfillment of the orders of his commander." It was, therefore, Resolved, "That bowing in reverence to the unscrutable, all-wise Almighty, who has seen fit to take from us our soldier Brooklyn. Cures or money back.

friend, we with saddened hearts mourn the loss of one whose past was glorious and whose future promised even greater triumphs; that we, his comrades, are crushed with sorrow at his death; that the attributes of his splendid character as man, soldier, comrade and friend will ever re-main green in our memories."

A copy of the resolution will be sent to

the family of Gen. Estes and also to department headquarters. Feelings remarks were made by Commander J. Tyler Powell, Adjt. William Hoover and Mr. Omeara.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The new state of Texas, in prompt and Matters of Interest to Public During Inaugural Exercises. \*

Major Sylvester has issued his general order to the members of the police department respecting their conduct during the inaugural period. The order bears specifically upon what is to be done on the day of the inauguration, and is intended to acquaint the public with what is expected. It is one of the most voluminous orders ever issued by the department. That part of the instructions of interest and benefit to the general public says that to facil-Itate matters the entire route of parade will be roped with cable and shall be cleared of all vehicles, street cars and pedestrians at 8:30 o'clock a.m., and of all pedestrians crossing at 1 o'clock p.m. In order to assist the police at the Cap-itol grounds through the courtesy of the tional Guard, a battalion of the guard will be deployed from 1st street east to the inaugural stand, so as to keep a clear intervening street the width of East Capitol street, along which the grand marshal and staff will proceed to a point opposite the inaugural stand. The carriages of the presidential party

will be parked east of the United States Capitol building, in close proximity to the stand from which the President will enter his carriage at the conclusion of the ceremonies. The carriages of the cabinet officers, diplomatic corps, Supreme Court judges and others will be parked in the grounds south and to the west of the United States Capitol, and be permitted, at the conclusion of the exercises, to approach by the northwest roadway of the Capitol tinuing along the road contiguous to the Capitol building, leaving the grounds by way of B street south, to 17th street west south of Pennsylvania avenue, ex-cept that those carriages of the cabinet officers, diplomatic corps, the Supreme Court judges and others having special passes may cross the route of parade at 3d street west until the head of the prostreet west and the head of the pro-cession shall have reached 1st street west, when this crossing will be closed; at 6th street west, except that this crossing shall be closed when the head of the procession shall have reached 3d street west; and at 14th street, except that this crossing shall be closed when the head of the procession shall have reached 12th street west. When carriages are approaching the Sen-ate entrance from the northwest grounds of the Capitol they shall keep to the right

curb, in order that the route of the parade on the left may be kept open to the left curb for the passage of the parade. The street cars of the Capital Traction Railway Company will cease running east at 19th street west, at 8:30 o'clock a.m. and not resume until the rear of the parade has passed 20th street west. Also stop at Thomas Circle when parade reaches 17th and K streets northwest. The cars of the Capital Traction Railway

Company running west will cease running

at 1st street southeast at 8 o'clock a.m and not resume until the rear of the parade has reached 1st street west.

The cars of the Washington Traction and Electric Company will cease running west at 1st and East Capitol streets at 8:30 at 1st and East Capitol streets at 8:30 o'clock a.m., and the cars of the same company will cease running east of New Jersey avenue at C street at 8:30 o'clock a.m., as conditions may warrant, subject to the orders of the police, as there may be a formation of troops, and the law forbids interference with them.

During the intermission between the morning and afternoon parades street care.

morning and afternoon parades street cars operating north and south on streets intersecting with Pennsylvania avenue will be permitted to cross the same until the head of the procession shall have reached 1st

Carriage drivers wearing red, white and blue star-shaped passes will be permitted within the route of the parade and to cross the route at all times.

the route at all times.

Drivers wearing yellow passes will be permitted to cross at 4½, 6th and 14th streets northwest at all times before the parade has reached within four squares of any of the streets named, and these drivers shall be aided in every way possible otherwise.

Members of the press, messengers, members of the public comfort committee and others will be permitted to cross the route of parade on presenting a red. white and blue pass signed by the major and superintendent of police, and those having tickets to stands shall be permitted to go to the stand prior to the approach of the parade within two squares. within two squares. Photographers will be permitted to enter the route of parade, not to go beyond four

Father John's Medicine Cured

signed by the major and superintendent of police. Mail wagons shall cross at 11th and 6th streets northwest, and letter carriers be permitted to cross over anywhere.

No ladders, boxes or scaffolds shall be permitted to be used by photographers or others in United States Capitol grounds

route of parade. No wagons, boxes or barrels will be permitted on the monument grounds during the exhibition of fireworks. A police headquarters will be established within the pension building, where all com-plaints should be made, and lost and found property reported.

FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

Precautions for the Inaugural Period-Chief Belt's Instructions.

Chief Belt of the fire department has St. Catherine's Home. completed arrangements for giving extra fire protection during the inaugural period. He is to be given a force of thirty additional men to assist in the work of protecting the pension building and affording additional protection along Pennsylvania avenue from the White House to the Peace monument. Six firemen have been on duty in the big brick building since last Sunday, and the number will be increased to thirty next Tuesday. Chief Belt anticipates no trouble in the building, and says the structure is so well equipped with pipes and appliances for extinguishing fires that any part of the building can be reached in a few seconds. There are eight standpipes in the building and the pressure is greater than can be obtained on the outside by working one of the regular engines of the department. Along Pennsylvania avenue the chief will have fifty-five firemen stationed between the intersecting streets. These men will have chemical pumps, and should ar emergency arise they may be able to pre bility the streets leading to Pennsylvania avenue will be congested, and in even

parade some delay would be caused in getting the fire companies through the crowds.

of a blaze starting along the line of the

Pension Office Detail. Battalion Chief James Keliher is to be in charge of the detail at the pension office, with Capt. P. R. Davis of No. 11 engine company as his assistant. The detail is to be composed of the following: Privates E. W. Tubbs, No. 1; R. E. Hunt, No. 2; J. A. Sweeney, No. 4; W. H. Fletcher, No. 6; T. F. Warren, No. 7; W. H. Lockwood, No. 8; F. P. Deming, No. 9; M. Ohle, No. 10; E. P. Collins, No. 13; C. G. Achstetter, No. 14; P. Collins, No. 13; C. G. Achstetter, No. 14; J. C. Harper, No. 15; W. G. Sliney, No. 16; T. P. Purcell, Truck B; J. H. Newton, Truck C; W. G. Parater, Truck D; T. C. Young, Truck E; P. T. Leahy, Truck E; G. W. Smith, Truck F; G. T. Smith, Truck G; O. C. Basford, Chemical No. 2; G. R. Mc-Gee, Chemical No. 3; R. C. Costello, Chemical No. 4; W. H. Trice, Chemical No. 4; T. Rothrock, Chemical No. 4, and H. Raley, Chemical No. 5, and Watchmen J. D. Crompton, No. 3; A. Starke, No. 5; A. H. Chase, No. 12, and A. Robey, Truck A. Copies of the rules that are to be observ-ed by the members of the detail have been

Signals for Aid. The regulations provide that in case of fire signals for aid are to be given by the

blowing of whistles. It is the intention of Chief Belt to have his men avoid confusion as much as pos sible during the time Pennsylvania avenue is roped, and in order that the entire city will be properly protected he has issued orders to his several companies giving them necessary instructions.

IN MEMORY OF EMMET

IRISH SOCIETIES TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

The patriotic Irishmen and the descend

ants of sons and daughters of the emerald isle in Washington and vicinity have arranged to hold a celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet tomorrow night in the Columbia and Lafayette Theaters. These celebrations will mark the 127th birthday of the Irish patriot, who is held in the highest esteem as a type of the leaders who strove in the days gone by for Irish liberty, and whose immortal words, "When by country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written,"

ntans, as the presiding officer. The list of speakers includes Senator Platt of Minne-sota, Rev. D. J. Stafford, Corporal James Tanner, Representative John A. Sullivan of Massachusetts, Representative Martin S. Wade of Iowa, Representative William Sulzer of New York.

Seventy-five prominent local and national men, including representatives and senators, clergymen and men prominent in the world of art and letters, will be named as vice presidents of the meeting. The musical numbers will include renditions by musical numbers will include renditions by Mr. John A. Finnegan, Mrs. Esther Gumprecht, Thomas F. McNulty of Baltimore and others. The meeting will close with the singing by the audience of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save Ireland," led by Mr. McNulty. Resolutions will be presented by Capt. P. J. Haltigan.

Barry and Jones Statues.

The proceeds of this entertainment are to be donated to the Sisters of Mercy at

At the Lafayette Theater tomorrow evening the celebration will be held in conjunction with the movement to erect statues to John Barry and Paul Jones. A number of prominent clergymen, senators, representa-

tives, diplomats and other distinguished citizens have promised to address the meet-The arrangements are under the auspices of the Emmet Club, which will be assisted by the National Commodore John Barry Statue Association, the Caledonian Club, the Sons of the Revolution and the Grand Army of the Republic.

There will be besides a well-selected musical and literary program. Mr. John A. Finnegan and Mrs. Esther Gumprecht will sing, Miss Margaret O'Toole will give a harp solo, Mr. Joseph Harrison will render a violin solo and Mr. A. E. Knowlden a cornet solo. Mr. Duncan Haywood will re-cite "Sheridan's Ride," Mr. M. F. O'Donog-A. B. Griffit will whistle popular Irish airs.
There will be no charge for admission, it is stated, and each person in the audience will be presented with a handsome souvenir

## MR. HEGE'S CURE OF ECZEMA

program.

Grateful Letter from the Well-Known Passenger Agent of the B. & O. R. R., Washington, D. C.

**CUTICURA SUCCEEDS** AFTER DOCTORS FAIL

Mr. S. B. Hege, passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington, D.C., one of the best-known

railroad men of Be ountry, sends the following grateful letter: "Thanks to the Cuticura Remedies, I am now rid of that fearful pest, weeping eczema, for the first time in three years. It first appeared on the back of my hand in the form on the back of my hand in the form of a little pimple, growing into several blotches, and then on my ears and ankles. They were exceedingly painful because of the itching and burning sensation, and always raw. After the first day's treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, there was very little of the burning and itching, and the cure now seems to be complete. I shall be glad to aid in relieving others suffering as I was, and you may use my letter as you wish. (signed) S. B. Hege, Washington, D.C., June 9, '04."

### **COMPLETE TREATMENT** For Every Humor from Infancy

to Age, Price \$1.00 Consisting of Cuticura Scap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Cintment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood may now be had of all druggists. Single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humours, cozemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Outcurs Scap, Olement, and Fills are sald throughout and superinving tickets of go to the the parade the parade ted to enter beyond four

Cured

and me of ishwick ave.,

and in Irish song and story and in Irish hearts everywhere.

The celebration at the Columbia Theater tomorrow evening will be under the ausping set is often sufficient the most torturing, disfiguring, burning, and scaly he infancy to age, when all else the infancy to